

## W E T

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.  
 WERT. *pret. and part. of werp.*  
 She for joy tenderly *wert*.  
 WERT. *of the verb to be.*  
 To give our filer to one uncircumcised, were a reproach unto us.  
 In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*  
 Henry divided, as it *were*,  
 The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *justitium's* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation.  
 He had been well assur'd that art  
 And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*  
 WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See WER. *Dryden.*  
 O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggaud make *were* to spoil thy beauty. *Sid.*  
 WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of to be.  
 Thou *wert* heard.  
 O that thou *wert* as my brother.  
 All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*  
 WERTH. *werth, wirth, n. f.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werth*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Can.*  
 WESIL. *n. f.* See WESAND.  
 The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *n. f.* [Sax. *west*; Saxon; *wesf*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.  
 The *wesf* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:  
 Now spurs the late traveller apace,  
 To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 The moon in level'd *wesf* was set.  
 All bright Phœbus views in early morn,  
 Or when his evening beams the *wesf* adorn. *Pope.*  
 WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.  
 A mighty strong *wesf* wind took away the locusts. *Ex. x.*  
 This shall be your *wesf* border. *Numb. xxxiv. 6.*  
 The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *wesf*. *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place.  
 In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
 What earth yields in India east or *wesf*. *Milton.*  
*Wesf* from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*  
 WESTERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.  
 The star that rose at evening bright,  
 Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *wesf* wheel. *Milt.*  
 WESTERLY. *adj.* [from *wesf*.] Tending or being towards the west.  
 These hills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *wesf* parts of England. *Grant's Bill of Mortality.*  
 WESTERN. *adj.* [from *wesf*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.  
 New fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste  
 His weary waggon to the *wesf* vale. *Spenser.*  
 The *wesf* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*  
 WESTWARD. *adv.* [Sax. *westward*; Saxon.] Towards the west.  
 By water they found the sea *wesfward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 The grove of fycamore,  
 That *wesfward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakespeare.*  
 When *wesfward* like the fun you took your way,  
 And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*  
 The storm flies,  
 From *wesfward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison.*  
 At home then stay,  
 Nor *wesfward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*  
 WESTWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wesfward*.] With tendency to the west.  
 If our loves faint, and *wesfwardly* decline;  
 To me thou falsely thin'st,  
 And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*  
 WET. *adj.* [Sax. *wet*; Saxon; *wæd*, Danish.]  
 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering.  
 They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains. *Job. xxiv.*  
 The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-thod to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 2. Rainy; watery.  
*Wet* weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*  
 WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.  
 Plants appearing weather'd, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*  
 Now the sun, with more effectual beams,  
 Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*  
 From drooping plant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
 Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*  
 Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

## W H A

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adhere.  
 Better learn of him, that learned be,  
 And han been watered at the mufes well;  
 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,  
 And *wet* the little plants, that lowly dwell.  
 A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wet*eth not. *Spenser.*  
*Wet* the thirsty earth with falling show'rs. *Milton.*  
 2. To drench with drink.  
 Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angl.*  
 WETHER. *n. f.* [Sax. *weder*; Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.  
 I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
 Meeteft for death. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
 He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound.  
 Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer.  
 When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell  
 Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Cor.*  
 It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*  
 WETNESS. [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.  
 The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn.  
 To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.  
 She first taught men a woman to obey;  
 But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,  
 She it funderd.  
 She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon wou'd wane,  
 And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*  
 Counting fev'n from noon,  
 'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*  
 WEZAND. *n. f.* [Sax. *wesand*.] The windpipe.  
 Air is inguifible, and by the rough artery, or *wesand*, conducted into the lungs. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
 WHALE. *n. f.* [Sax. *hwal*; Saxon.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.  
 God created the great *wahale*. *Gauche.*  
 Barr'd up with ribs of *wahale*-bone, she did leefe  
 None of the *wahale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 The greatest *wahale* that swims the sea,  
 Does infinitely my pow'r obey. *Swift.*  
 WHAME. *n. f.*  
 The *wahame*, or burrell-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by flinging, but by their bomybious noise, or tickling them in flicking their nits on the hair. *Darham.*  
 WHALY. *adj.* [Sax. *wahel*.] Marked in streaks.  
 A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
 And *wahy* eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
 Was like the person's self, whom he did bear. *Fa. Quen.*  
 WHARE. *n. f.* [Sax. *wahar*; Saxon; *wahar*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of landing or emptying vessels.  
 Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,  
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wahar*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Would'st thou not stir in this.  
 There were not in London used so many *wahars*, or keys for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*  
 WHARFAGE. *n. f.* [from *wahar*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.  
 WHARFINGER. *n. f.* [from *wahar*.] One who attends a wharf.  
 To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dill.*  
 WHAT. *pronoun.* [Sax. *waet*; Saxon; *waet*, Dutch.]  
 1. That which.  
 What you can make her do,  
 I am content to look on; *what* to 'speak,  
 I am content to hear. *Shakespeare. Winter Tole.*  
 In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things.  
 He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
 For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*  
 A satire on one of the common flamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence.  
 Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses.  
 If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
 Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*  
 2. Which part.  
 If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*  
 3. Some-

## W H A

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.  
 I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Which of several.  
 Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*  
 Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lastings, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*  
 See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*  
 Shew *what* aliment is proper for that constitution, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*  
 5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.  
 What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,  
 Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself? *Shakespeare.*  
 What! if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 6. WHAT. *Though.* *What* imports it *though*? notwithstanding.  
 An elliptical mode of speech.  
 What *though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*  
 What *though* none live my innocence to tell,  
 I know it; truth may own a generous pride,  
 I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*  
 7. WHAT. *Time, What Day.* At the time when; on the day when.  
 What day the genial angel to our fire  
 Brought her, more lovely than Pandora,  
 Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,  
 What time the morn myst'rious visions brings,  
 What purer slumbers spread their golden wings,  
 Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;  
 What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates  
 Roam'd the wild life in search of rural cates. *Pope.*  
 8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.  
 What art thou?  
 That here in desert hast thy habitation?  
 What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,  
 Or without spices lets thy body burn?  
 What'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st  
 More than is requisite; and *what* of this?  
 Why is it mention'd now?  
 What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties  
 ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in?  
 When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it?  
 9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.  
 Am I so much deform'd?  
 What partial judges are our love and hate?  
 10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.  
 The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*  
 Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom'd drunk. *Shakespeare.*  
 The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Knight's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off.  
 What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry.  
 What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*  
 They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*  
 If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiners, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*  
 11. WHAT. *He.* An interjection of calling.  
 What he, thou genius of the clime, *what* he,  
 Lay'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?  
 Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*  
 WHAT'EYER. } *pronoun.* [from *what* and *ever*.] *What's* is  
 WHAT'SO. } not now in use.  
 WHAT'SOEVER. }  
 1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.  
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements, Castles, and *what'soever*, and to be Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 If thence he 'scape into *what'soever* world. *Milton.*  
 In *what'soever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*  
 Wisely restoring *what'soever* grace  
 It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

## W H E

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *what'soever*. *Addison's Fiedler.*  
 No contrivance, no prudence *what'soever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*  
 Thus *what'soever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Beaumont's Sermon.*  
*What'soever* is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*  
 2. Any thing, be it what it will.  
*What'soever* our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*  
 If *what'soever* thing  
 The scythe of time mows down, decur.  
 3. The fame, be it this; or that.  
 Be *what'soever* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*  
 4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.  
 From hence he views with his black lidded eye,  
 What's the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
 What's the ocean pales or sky inclips  
 Is thing. *Shakespeare.*  
 At once came forth *what'soever* creeps. *Milton.*  
 WHEAL. *n. f.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.  
 The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raise little wheals or blisters. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 WHEAT. *n. f.* [Sax. *weat*; Saxon; *weghe*, Dutch; *tritium*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.  
 It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the point rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is fannaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red wheats, without awn. 2. Red wheats, in some places called Kentish wheats. 3. White wheats. 4. Red-eared bearded wheats. 5. Come wheats. 6. Grey wheats, and in some places duck-bill wheats and grey pollard. 7. Polonian wheats. 8. Many eared wheats. 9. Summer wheats. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained wheats. 12. Six rowed wheats. 13. White eared wheats with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the come wheat is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annualy changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country.  
 He mildews the white wheats, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Reuben went in the days of wheat-harvest. *Gen. xxx.*  
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of wheat and rice. *Peasam.*  
 Next to rice is wheat; the bran of which is highly acceft.  
 The damfels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
 Again upon a wheat-theat drops a down. *Gay.*  
 WHEATEN. *adj.* [from wheat.] Made of wheat.  
 Of wheaten flour shalt thou make them. *Exod. xxix.*  
 Here summer in her wheaten garland crown'd. *Addison.*  
 The affize of wheaten bread is in London. *Arbuth.*  
 His talk it was, the wheaten leaves to lay,  
 And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*  
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*  
 WHEATEAR. *n. f.* A small bird very delicate.  
 What cook would lose her time in picking larks, wheatears, and other small birds. *Swift.*  
 WHEATFLUM. *n. f.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*  
 To WHEEL. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and Locke seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.  
 His bus'ness was to pump and wheedle,  
 And men with their own keys unriddle,  
 To make them to themselves give answers,  
 For which they pay the necromancers. *Hindmarsh.*  
 A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and wheedling him to get him down. *LeStrange.*  
 His fire,  
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools  
 To learn the unlucky art of wheedling fools. *Dryden.*  
 He that first brought the word flamm, or wheedle, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,  
 Shall make him amble on a gossip's mill. *Rice.*  
 The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, wheedled or troubled with exiles. *Pope.*  
 Johnny